

# THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 26TH PRESIDENT; HIS STIRRING LIFE AND SUCCESSES.

**A Conspicuous Figure and a Power in Politics, He Has Many Warm Admirers and Many Bitter Enemies.**

**Honest and Fearless from His Puny Boyhood, He Mapped Out His Triumphant Career—His Two Romances.**

Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, is the most conspicuous example of what he has called the strenuous life. Born to wealth and social position, he chose a career that has been garnished with strife. He has fought his way from college to the President's chair. In his forty-three years of life he has been a physical weakling, a superior athlete, a student, a cowboy, an author, a warrior, a politician, a statesman.

And now he is President of the United States.

**What Roosevelt Is.**  
He is incorruptible, as a President should be. He owes political favors of magnitude to no man. He stands by himself, and if his career is a true index he will continue to stand by himself—and for himself.

A native New Yorker Theodore Roosevelt is justly proud of his ancestry. He is of the eighth generation of American Roosevelts. For nearly three centuries the name he bears has been prominent in the history of this city and State. He has brought it to prominence as wide as the world.

**His Ancestry.**  
The first Roosevelt in New York was one Nicholas, who was an Alderman when the Imperial City of America was a collection of houses on the lower end of Manhattan Island. He was a rugged, determined man—qualities that have not faded in his long line of descendants.

As the Roosevelts multiplied they intermarried with races other than the Dutch. So it happens that in the veins of the President runs blood of Dutch, Irish, French and Scotch origin. The distinguishing traits of all these nationalities are parts of his nature.

His father was Theodore Roosevelt—one of the few Roosevelts who were not merchants or traders. This Roosevelt was a lawyer and a judge, an upright, able man. He was a brother of the late James A. Roosevelt, the banker, and possessed a goodly store of the goods of this world when he died.

**A Puny Boy.**  
Theodore Roosevelt, the President, was born on October 27, 1858. He was a frail child and a puny boy, studious and thoughtful, but not equipped with the mischievous spirit that animates all boys with active brains.

Scarcely out of knickerbockers was he when he gave evidence of the possession of a spirit of determination that has put him where he is to-day.

He determined to be healthy, and he went about the attainment of health in a manner at once methodical and violent. He took much exercise. He learned to box and row and swim and shoot and take physical injury with equanimity. Nor did he neglect his studies. The consequence was that when he entered Harvard he was a fine figure of a young man, quick of speech and ready to stand by his words, full of learning and anxious to acquire more.

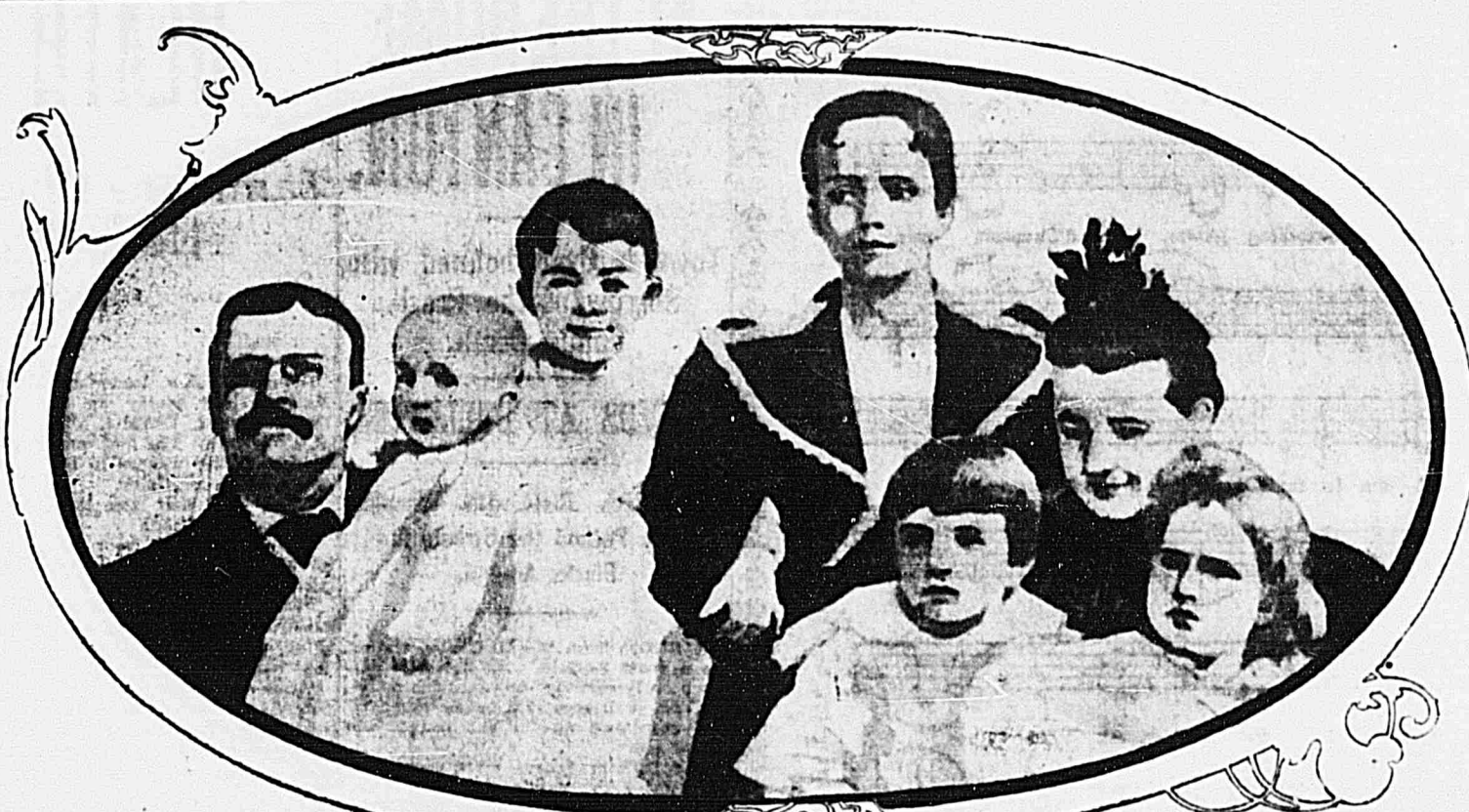
He was an exemplary student, finishing well up in all his classes. His mind ran largely to history and to the achievements of great men. While developing this mind he continued to develop his body. He was a finished athlete when he was graduated from Harvard.

**His First Romance.**  
While yet a student he had fallen in love with a Boston girl, Miss Alice Lee. He married her soon after his graduation and brought her to his native city.

The young wife died after three years, leaving behind her a tiny daughter who has grown up to be a splendid type of the healthy, wholesome American girl.

In casting about for a career Theodore Roosevelt chose with discretion. He opined that he could succeed in politics and determined to enter politics. It is probable that he set his mark at the highest point at which any American may hope to set it—the Presidency.

himself for politics he stud-



MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AND THEIR CHILDREN

led law, but the law was a side issue. He identified himself with the Republican organization, fought his way to the front with great rapidity and in 1881, at the age of twenty-three, he was elected an Assemblyman of the State of New York from an Assembly District in this city.

He served three years in the Assembly—three earnest, forceful years. He espoused the cause of the civil-service reformers and made himself conspicuous in the advocacy of civil-service rules. He was quoted as an authority on this branch of political science.

**His Strenuous Life.**  
When he retired from the Assembly in 1883 New York was talking about him. The rest of the country had heard vaguely at times of a young man of the name of Roosevelt in this town who appeared to be destined for big things. Theodore Roosevelt had made his first mark—and then he did a characteristic thing. He dropped out of public view for two years. The strain of the strenuous life had told upon his artificially built health. He saw that to attain to the heights he intended to scale he would have to be a perfect physical man.

He bought a ranch in South Dakota, and from 1884 to 1886 he lived the rough life of the cowboy. He rode range and branded steers and shot big game and broke bronchos. He slept out in the open, he buffeted the storms of winter, he perspired in the hot winds of summer; he ate plain, coarse food; enjoyed the cowboy relaxations, read many books, wrote one, kept in touch with the political situation in New York, and made for himself a frame of iron.

They have talked about Theodore Roosevelt out in South Dakota from that day to this. Anecdotes of his doings are innumerable. They tell how he shot the biggest bear, how he licked the biggest cowboy, how he subdued the most arrogant bully. He has never denied these tales of his neighbors, and they must be true.

**A Power in Politics.**  
Theodore Roosevelt came back to New York early in 1886. There was an election that year, and he had not forgotten it. He was strong, sunburned and forcible. He secured the nomination for Mayor on the Republican ticket, conducted a vigorous campaign that put him before the people in a new light, and was defeated by 20,000 votes.

His defeat did not disconcert him. He was a power in politics and he knew it. Why? None could tell. He controlled few votes, but he had shown that he could make himself popular with the masses.

It was generally believed among politicians that he was a power because the man who made political powers could not ignore him. His tremendous activity, his assurance, his belief in himself kept him at the front all the time.

**His Second Love.**  
It was in 1886—the year of his political defeat—that he married a second time—married the sweetheart of his boyhood, Edith Carow, a high-born girl of New York.

In his career this gentlewoman has been of great aid to him. She has comforted him in disappointment, has guided him in ambition and has borne him a family of fine, healthy, clean-minded children. She shares his honors to-day.

National prominence came to Theodore Roosevelt when Benjamin Harrison, then President, appointed him Civil Service Commissioner. There

was a fight on his appointment, and the people at large learned to know and like the sturdy young New Yorker.

The national pride in the success of young men in the paths of political endeavor was gratified when Theodore Roosevelt took his place in the scheme of government.

As Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt kept himself in the public eye. He enforced the law to the limit. It was an unpopular law with politicians and in its rigid enforcement the young Commissioner laid the foundation of some bitter enmities that exist to this time. He also laid the foundation of some firm friendships that have been of material benefit in his progress upward.

His charming wife was a great element in making friends for him. She entertained in Washington—not lavishly, but cleverly. The allies she enlisted at that time have never wavered in their devotion to her.

During his administration as Civil-Service Commissioner Mr. Roosevelt found time to write books. The people of the country, interested in him from the first, felt increased admiration for this cowboy knickerbocker. They determined to keep an eye on him, and they have.

**As Police Commissioner.**  
In 1894 the late William L. Strong was elected Mayor of this city. The Police Department was putrid. He needed a strong arm to take charge of the guardians of the city, clean out the scoundrels and enforce discipline. He cast about for such a man, and none seemed to fill the requirements so thoroughly as Theodore Roosevelt.

Accordingly Theodore Roosevelt was approached. He resigned his office in the national government and took up the control of the demoralized police force of the city of his birth as President of the Police Board.

How he conducted himself is a matter of record too recent to call for extended remark. He enforced the laws as he found them, no matter who was hurt. He closed New York on Sunday by virtue of existing blue laws and made himself a thoroughly hated man by the advocates of civil liberty. He ruled the police force with a rod of iron.

Discussion as to what effect the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner had upon the city of New York has been incessant. There are those who say that he did the city incalculable injury. Whatever may have been the effect, Theodore Roosevelt achieved a great thing for himself.

**Appointed by McKinley.**  
He put himself before the people of the United States as a man thoroughly honest in his enforcement of the law. He did not attempt to construe the law. He took it as it stood and made it operative. This despite the fact that he is said to be a man of liberal tendencies.

From the Board Room in the white marble building in Mulberry street Theodore Roosevelt went back to the National Government. William McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt had not been noted as an authority on naval matters, but as a student of everything in general and government and warfare in particular he had gained much valuable knowledge.

He showed, when he went into the Navy Department, that this knowledge was not superficial. He was Assistant Secretary in fact as well as in name. Our troubles in Cuba told Theodore Roosevelt that a war with Spain was inevitable. He set about to make our navy ready for that war. His

work in this has been commended by the best of our sea fighters.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who was responsible for the assignment of George Dewey to the Asiatic squadron. He knew Dewey was a fighter, and he loves fighting men.

**As a Rough Rider.**  
When war was inevitable, the tempestuous nature of Theodore Roosevelt would not allow him to remain at a desk. He wanted to fight in battles. Although he could have had a commission in the army for the asking, he took unexpected and characteristic action.

He went down into the Southwest and organized a regiment of careless, uncouth, vigorous men. It was probably one of the most incongruous assemblages ever gotten together. A few sons of old New York families were allowed to join the regiment, and one of them died the death of a hero. In the main the regiment was made up of gun fighters of the plains, and appropriately it was called the Rough Riders.

Immediately the Rough Riders became the prominent figures of the war. Leonard Wood, now Brigadier-General in the Army, was the colonel, and Theodore Roosevelt was the lieutenant-colonel. Col. Wood was promoted soon after the breaking out of the war and Mr. Roosevelt became the head of the Rough Riders.

**Up San Juan Hill.**  
It is hardly necessary to recall how the Rough Riders fought on the hill called San Juan, in Cuba.

Col. Roosevelt led his men and made for himself a place in history as a warrior.

After the war he wrote a book about the Rough Riders and San Juan Hill. The people of the United States, who had been watching the rise of Theodore Roosevelt with growing interest were immensely pleased with his achievements as a soldier. Out in the boundless West he was revered. His action in leading a regiment of Western men led the West to adopt him, and they loved him for a fighting, hustling son.

**As New York's Governor.**

There was but one thing to do for Theodore Roosevelt after the war—give him an office. He was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket and made a tour of the State in his Rough Rider hat accompanied by Rough Riders in khaki uniforms. A hard fight was made on

him, but he won—solely by his own efforts.

Two years as Governor satisfied him. While Governor he ran the State.

Incidentally he built up a political machine of no mean strength. This machine was well oiled and ready for work when the Republican National Convention of 1900 was called in Philadelphia.

Mr. Roosevelt had an idea that the time had come for him to be President. Other politicians thought that the services of William McKinley should be recognized by nominating him for a second term.

The other politicians, led by Mark Hanna, won, but the friends of Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon placing him upon the ticket in second place. He protested, pleaded, begged, commanded all in vain. He said he did not want the office, but his friends in the West made him take it.

**As Vice-President.**  
The campaign of Theodore Roosevelt was a remarkable achievement. He was the popular hero of the hour and the country wanted to hear him. He travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, speaking to millions. No man ever made so severe a campaigning trip.

He wound up in New York in a whirlwind tour of the State and after an experience of months that would have made a physical and nervous wreck of a longshoreman, he bobbed up on election day, seemingly as well and strong as ever.

Since his election, up to this time, he has not been much before the public. As presiding officer of the Senate, he was calm and judicious—in strong contrast to the turbulent Theodore Roosevelt in battle or in a political campaign.

The longing for the strenuous life seized him last winter. He went out into the wilds of Colorado and slew mountain lions and other big game. He lived for days in the depth of winter far from civilization and the experience did him good.

**His Ambition Satisfied.**  
Theodore Roosevelt had settled down to enjoy the humdrum life of a Vice-President, to read and study and write, to play with his children, for he loves them, and he is essentially a domestic man.

Then came the assassin who threw the care and responsibility of the government of 80,000,000 people on his shoulders. He has achieved his ambition.

## ROOSEVELT TO BE CLOSELY GUARDED

**He Will Not Travel on Funeral Train and Extraordinary Precautions Will Be Taken to Protect Him.**

(Special to The Evening World.)

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Mr. Roosevelt's arrival was awaited by members of the Cabinet before official plans were made. The present intention is to hold ceremonies here to-morrow or Monday, and then the body of the murdered President will be taken to Washington, there to lie in state until sent to Canton for burial.

It is said that the new President, for reasons of state, will not travel on the funeral train. Extraordinary precautions will be taken to protect him. It is deemed absolutely essential that this should be done in view of all that has transpired.

At the Buffalo Club this forenoon the members of the Cabinet gathered to discuss official plans.

Secretary of War Root has ordered all the troops within reach of Buffalo to come here to escort the body to the funeral train. In Washington it will lie in state, probably in the Capitol.

There will be no change in any way until after the final service. Friends and personal advisers of Mr. Roosevelt will accompany him to Washington, where soon he will be busy with the responsibilities of his new position.

Senator Hanna believes that it will be impossible for the body of the President to be taken away before Tuesday, and that it will be Friday before it is removed to Canton. Members of the Cabinet to-day spoke feelingly of the splendid way in which the thousands in Buffalo acted when the death of the President was announced. Public sentiment was at high tension and the horror and indignation of the people were intense. Yet when the end was finally reached there was no outbreak.

"It shows the splendid character of the American people," said Secretary Wilson.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT IS A MODEL WIFE AND MOTHER.



MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is now the first lady in the land.

She is a woman who will adorn the position. That her husband has reached the goal of the highest ambition which a citizen of these United States can entertain, is in no small measure due to her help and counsel.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the second wife of the President. Immediately after his graduation from Harvard, he married a Miss Alice Lee, of Boston. She lived but two or three years. One child survived her, Alice, who is now seventeen years of age.

The President married again in 1886. His wife was Miss Edith Carow, whom he had known from childhood. Their married life has been ideal. Five children have been born to them—Theodore, fourteen years old; Kermit, eleven years old; Ethel, ten years old; Archibald, seven years old, and Quentin, who has reached the age of four.

The first lady of the land is of medium height and graceful figure. She has a fair complexion, dark eyes and hair and a charm of manner that attracts all who meet her. She dresses very simply, but always in the latest fashion. She wears little jewelry, but what she does wear is of the best.

**A Woman of High Culture and Brilliant Attainments, the People of the Whole Nation Will Love Her as the First Lady in the Land.**

**A Born Social Leader.**

As the social leader of the country Mrs. Roosevelt is fully equipped. She has been in society all her life. Few women of the present day are more cultivated or accomplished. Even her husband, who is an omnivorous reader, has not intelligently digested more good literature than has she.

In her home Mrs. Roosevelt is the personification of the good American wife and mother. She has taken care of her own babies, and they love her with a devotion that is touching.

She is the superintendent of her own household; she does the purchasing and she has cancelled all claim for sympathy because she is a business woman when it is necessary to be a business woman.

The furnishings of her home at Oyster Bay reflect the character of Mrs. Roosevelt. She goes in for comfort rather

than show, but her house is perfectly appointed. In no particular does it violate good taste.

Mrs. Roosevelt has not been prominent in the society of this city, although she has the right of birth and breeding to enter it.

She is better known in Washington, where she was popular to a degree during her husband's official life in the capital. Although fond of social pleasures, her chief joy lies in her home and in the care of her children.

**Always Shared His Ambition.**  
She has always shared and encouraged the political ambition of her husband.

Women's clubs have never counted Mrs. Roosevelt in their membership, although she is a student of the question of the relation of woman to the Government.

The office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution was offered to her just after the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Vice-Presidency. She declined it.

Women who read and think and have solid minds love Mrs. Roosevelt. She has many friends such as these. The butterfly, the professionally fashionable woman, she does not fancy.

The people of the United States will love Mrs. Roosevelt as they admire the rugged courage and indomitable persistence of her husband—the President.

## ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

**Telegraphic Message from Secretary of State Hay Received at North Creek.**

(Special to The Evening World.)

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt was this morning officially informed of the death of President William McKinley.

The notification was from Secretary of State John Hay and bore the Washington date of to-day.

Roosevelt received the telegraphic message as soon as he reached North Creek.

The Roosevelt special rushed through Saratoga at the rate of upward of forty miles an hour at 6:51 o'clock this morning. The train left North Creek, fifty-eight miles north of here, at 3:25 A. M. It was in charge of Supt. C. D. Hammond and Conductor Cull.

Roosevelt occupied a seat in H. G. Young's private car No. 200. The car was drawn by engine No. 362, Engineer Hydrorn.

That the special failed to stop here was a source of disappointment to a large number of people.

## ROE READY TO ASSIGN TROOPS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Gen. Charles F. Roe presented himself informally at the house at 11 o'clock. He said that until the funeral arrangements had been completed he could say nothing about the New York troops that would be assigned as escort to the body. He said that he was in a position to issue the necessary orders just as soon as the funeral plans were completed.

## TRAITOR WAS NEARLY KILLED.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
OBERLIN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Great excitement prevailed throughout all Northern New York last night as the bulletins from the dying President's bed were being received.

## ANARCHISTS UNDER COVER.

The Anarchists in Paterson, against whom there has been so much feeling, are keeping themselves secluded to-day, as they know their movements are being watched. There was to have been an Anarchist picnic at West Hoboken to-morrow, and Mrs. Broad, wife of the assassin of King Humbert in Italy, had been invited to attend. The picnic has been declared off because the police gave notice that any person who participated in any public demonstration made by the Anarchists would be promptly arrested.

## FATHER SPURNS THE ASSASSIN.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—Paul Colgrove, the old father of the assassin of President McKinley, did not hear of the death of the President until this morning.

The old fellow was in great distress, having been just served with a notice from his landlord to vacate the premises in which he resides because of the fact that his son is the President's assassin. He has about lost his position as a member of the street-cleaning gang, because his foreman would not permit the father of an assassin to work with other men.

Colgrove said, when told that his son had killed the President: "I feel the disgrace of Leon Keenly. He has cancelled all claim for sympathy by reason of his monstrous crime. He is an outcast from his family. I do not want to see him again. He must meet his fate alone. His crime has brought us all in disgrace."

## PASTY FOOD, Too Commonly Used.

The use of pasty cereals is not advisable. A physician says, "Pasty cereals are very indigestible and a bad thing for the stomach, causing a depressed feeling and quite a train of disorders, particularly of the intestines and nerves."

"Cereals, such as wheat and oats, can be cooked long enough and well enough to fit them for human use, but the ordinary way of cooking leaves them in a pasty condition."

A gentleman from Evansville, Ind., whose name can be secured upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., says: "My physician prohibited the use of oats and wheat for I was in a bad condition physically, with pronounced dyspepsia. He said the heavy paste was indigestible, but that Grape-Nuts, being a thoroughly cooked food and cooked in such a manner as to change the starch into grape-sugar, could be easily digested. I have become very fond indeed of Grape-Nuts and all the uncomfortable feelings have disappeared. I have gained nearly twelve pounds in weight, and none of the distressed, full feeling after my meals that I had formerly. Grape-Nuts Food has done the work."